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Warſaw, Febr. 17. N. S.

THE Chief of the Poliſh Nobility who continue Loyal to their King Auguſtus, met at Cracow the 5th inſtant, in purſuance of their laſt Adjournment. The next day they ſate again, and a Letter was read to them from the King, acquainting them with the Reaſons which had hindered his meeting them at that time, and obliged him to delay his coming for ſome time longer; whereupon their Aſſembly reſolved to meet again three Weeks after the King's Return, without prefixing any certain day; but that, in the mean time, their Marſhal may have Power to call them together upon any ſudden Emergency; after which they Adjourned. The Swediſh Forces which were at Lowitz, are marched to Kaliſch, in order, as is believed, to advance further towards the Borders of Sileſia. The Muſcovite Forces under General Czeremet are entered into Lithuania, and part of them are already advanced to Wilna: Upon their Approach, many of the Inhabitants of that Country have forſaken their Dwellings, and are retired into Pruſſia. The new elected King Staniſlaus is returned from Elbing to the King of Sweden's Quarters at Rawitz. It is ſaid, That his Swediſh Majeſty has ordered Circular Letters to be writ to ſeveral Palatinates, requiring them to declare which ſide they are of, for that he will not allow any to ſtand Neuter.

Baſle, February 22. The General Diet of the Swiſs-Cantons, which was aſſembled at Baden, adjourned the 19th inſtant, without coming to any final Reſolution upon ſeveral Matters which were laid before them. A French Officer has paſſed through this Country in his way to Verſailles, who left their Camp before Verue the 17th inſtant, at which time the Gariſon ſtill made a vigorous Defence. Monſieur Lapara, one of the French King's Chief Enginiers, was arrived there from Paris, having narrowly eſcaped being taken by a Party of the Duke of Savoy's Forces, who had ſeized his Baggage. The French looſe daily great numbers of their Men in that Siege, as well by the Rigour of the Seaſon, as by the continual Fire of the Gariſon.

Ratisbonne, Febr. 22. Cardinal Lamberg, the Emperor's firſt Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Diet, arrived here the 19th inſtant from Paſſau. The Electreſs of Bavaria went from Munich about a Week ago towards Gratz in Stiria, to meet the Queen-Dowager of Poland her Mother, who is coming thither from Rome. The Regiments of Hohenzollern and Salm, which have been quartered this Winter in Bavaria, are marching towards Hungary to reinforce General Heiſter's Army, and will be followed very ſpeedily by that of Wirtemberg. A conſiderable Train of Artillery, which has been taken out of the Arſenals of Munich, and other Towns of Bavaria, is getting ready to be ſent into Italy, whither a conſiderable Body of Men is alſo to march from that Electorate to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke of Savoy.

Francfort, Febr. 25. The Recruits for compleating our Quota of Men towards carrying on the War the next Summer, are all raiſed; and the other Preparations for an early Campaign are carried on with all poſſible Application. The Confederate Forces in theſe Parts are all ordered to be in a readineſs to march upon the firſt Notice they ſhall receive. A great number of Horſes has lately been ſent from hence towards the Moſelle, to remount our Cavalry which is quartered on that ſide. All Dilligence is uſed in repairing the Fortifications of Landau, and in putting that Place into a good poſture of Defence.

Paris, Febr. 23. Our Advices from the Camp before Verue of the 13th inſtant give an Account of Monſieur de Lapara's Arrival there; and that upon view of the ſeveral Attacks, and the Diſpoſition of the Siege, he had judged it almoſt impoſſible to carry it on with any Succeſs, unleſs the Communication were cut off between the Town and Creſcentino; for which purpoſe, the Duke of Vendoſme had, by his Advice, reſolved to attack a Fort that covers the Bridge over the Po, and had raiſed a Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon againſt it, to which 6 more were forthwith to be added. Letters from Madrid ſay, The Government there has lately been obliged to lay divers heavy Taxes and Duties, as well upon Lands and Houſes, as upon Cattel and Trade, in order to ſupport the vaſt Expences of the War, which occaſions great Murmurings among the Spaniards, who have not been accuſtomed to Hardſhips of this Nature.

Falmouth, Febr. 24. On the 21ſt inſtant ſailed hence the King William, and the Queen Anne, both Dutch Privateers, to Cruize. The next day a ſmall Veſſel ſailed for St. Malo, having on Board about 90 French Priſoners, lately brought in here by the Dutch Privateers, who are to be Exchanged. Yeſterday ſailed hence to the Eaſtward, the Mack Van Dort, and under her Convoy, 5 Prizes, taken by her and other Dutch Privateers, 4 Coaſters, and the Lidia of London, homeward-bound from Oporto. This day were forced in here by contrary Winds 19 Sail of outward-bound Ships, which came from Middlebourg, moſt of them belonging to that Place.

Plimouth, Febr. 25. The 22d inſtant came in here the Hendrick, Louis Francis Maſter, the Captain, Thomas Gesbrichen Maſter, the Fortune, John Rogers Maſter, and the Cooper, Cornelius Cooper Maſter, all of and from Zurickzee. Yeſterday came in 3 Dutch Privateers, with 5 of their Prizes that have lain at Falmouth, and 4 or 5 Coaſters, and an Engliſh Merchant-men, under their Convoy; and they ſailed again laſt night for Holland, being joyned by another Dutch Privateer and her Prize, bound likewiſe thither. This day came in 2 or 3 Veſſels laden with Coals from Wales.

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